THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Continued from page 1.

"cons" in any question of public and private business, and reach a correct conclusion as to the best course to pursue.

In the controversy over the fire-house matter, one of the main difficulties appears to be the selection of a location for the housing of Essex Truck and Phœnix Hose companies. The points of the issue are well worthy of public attention, and afford ground for the exercise of careful judgment as to the advisability of the purchase of a certain tract of property offered for the purpose. The members of Essex Truck and Phœnix Hose have officially requested the Fire Committee of the Council to recommend the purchase of the R. N. Dodd building on Glenwood avenue as best meeting the requirements of the matter. The firemen are without doubt the most competent and fitting judges in such a question, and ordinarily their request would at once settle all controversy as to location.

There is in addition another consideration deserving the serious attention of the taxpayer, to whom at last all these things come home. This is the possibility it affords for economy in the administration of the town government. The property, it is understood, can be purchased for $10,000, and with that purchase the town gets possession of a building that can be made available for every township purpose in the way of office and store-rooms, and all of this for an additional expenditure, by careful estimate, of $10,000 for the necessary alterations and additions. We are now paying $1000 a year for Town Council and town office-room, $250 for Essex Truck house, $200 for Phœnix Hose house, $75 for police station, $50 for storage-room for road-working utensils, and paying for janitors, heating, lighting, and repairs in most of the buildings occupied. The purchase of the Dodd building requires the issue of bonds to the amount of $20,000, creating a yearly interest charge of $800, and a sinking fund provision of $1,000 per annum for twenty years for the redemption of bonds. For the several departments of government that can be installed in the Dodd building the town now pays rental amounting to $1,575, and it will have to find room for the accommodation of the water department, with its fixtures and tools, which would increase its rentals to no less than $1,800, or enough to pay the interest and sinking fund on the Dodd building.

The cost of maintenance must of course be considered. It is quite within bounds to assume that the cost of janitors, heating, lighting, and repairs to the town in the various buildings now used would not be equalled by the cost for similar services in the one building under consideration.

The above are the principal points that require to be weighed in coming to a decision as to the purchase of the Dodd building. It would seem obvious that it would be to the advantage of the people Bloomfield, from an economic standpoint, to seize the opportunity offered us, and there should be no hesitation on the part of the Council in bringing the matter to an immediate close. No other scheme so far presented, or apparently likely to be, offers such advantages.

I enclose my card for identification, and in the spirit of both justice and economy, and with a keen appreciation of the claims of life and property, beg to subscribe myself PROTECTION.

Favored Garbage Crematory.

At the meeting of the Montclair Town Council Monday night the committee appointed some time ago to investigate the matter of collection and disposal of garbage and ashes made their report, in which they declared the proper method of the disposal of garbage was by fire, and suggested that the Council consider the matter of employing an engineer to build a crematory.

At the same time the collection of ashes could be considered with a view of determining whether or not they should be disposed of in connection with the garbage. The committee included John R. Livermore and D. M. Sawyer for the citizens-at-large, Starr J. Murphy and C. D. Du Bois for the Town Improvement Association, George B. Cornell and H. V. Crawford for the Town Council, and M. N. Baker for the Board of Health.

The report was accepted, placed on file, and the committee discharged with the thanks of the Council.

OUR FIRST REPUBLIC.

It Was Not the United States, but the Louisiana Republic.

The first republic in this hemisphere to succeed in compelling recognition of its independence was, of course, the republic whose proud capital is Washington. But there was an earlier one which died soon after its birth, of which little or nothing is said in our American histories.

When France, in 1764, ceded Louisiana to Spain, the subjects of King Louis XV. objected to the transfer without their consent. The local government submitted the question to the council, which, under the lead of Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, rose in revolt. Lafreniere called a convention of the people at New Orleans, while the new Spanish governor was on his way to the colony, and the convention selected a delegate to go to Paris to dissuade the French king from his course. Louis XV., however, rebuffed the delegate and sent back word that the people must recognize the authority of Spain.

It was then that the people of Louisiana resolved on a radical course. On the night of Oct. 28, 1768, the rebels took possession of the French forts and the gates of the town in the name of the republic of Louisiana. The old French governor offered no resistance, while the new Spanish governor took refuge on a ship and sailed for Havana. On Oct. 2, 1768, the council at New Orleans adopted a formal declaration of independence, officially named itself the republic of Louisiana, elected Lefreniere "protector" and prepared a written constitution. This interesting government lasted from October, 1768, to July, 1769, when a Spanish squadron of twenty-four vessels, with an army of 2,600 men, arrived at New Orleans. The new republican state was destroyed and five republican leaders, including Lafreniere, were put to death. Then all the republic's official papers, including its declaration of independence and constitution, were burned in the public square.—Springfield Republican.

A BOWERY INCIDENT.

The Invited Guest Who Was Called Before the Feast.

The missionary had finished his talk to the crowd of derelicts in a Bowery mission and went around the room to shake them by the hand. There was one man sitting on a bench whose face was so utterly loathsome that the missionary's gorge rose in his throat, and he was compelled to pass him by. The man's dulled eye marked the look of disgust, and in a tone of mingled dejection and resentment he cried out:

"Say, mister, why don't you shake hands wid me?"

The young missionary turned, conscience stricken, looked into the sin scarred features and grasped the man's hand.

"Really, brother, you must forgive me," he stammered. "I—I couldn't help it when I saw you—your face. But I'll make amends. You must take dinner with me tomorrow night."

The broken man glanced at his rags in confusion, blushed like a girl and gasped:

"Wot! Me take dinner wid you! Me go to your house! Me!"

"Yes, I mean it. I'll come tomorrow night and get you."

True to his word, the missionary presented himself at the lodging house the next evening and inquired for the man. A corpse was lying on the table, a handkerchief spread over its face. The clerk jerked his thumb in the direction of the body.

"That's Wilson," he said. "He had fixed himself up and was waitin' for you; dropped dead half an hour ago."—New York Press.

Embarrassing.

The Squire's Pretty Daughter (examining the village school)—Now, children, can you tell me what a miracle is?

The children looked at one another, but remained silent.

"Can no one answer this question?" the new curate asked, who was standing behind the squire's daughter.

A little girl was suddenly struck with a brilliant idea. She held up her hand excitedly.

"Well, Nellie?" the squire's daughter asked, smiling approvingly.

"Please, miss," the small child replied breathlessly, "mother says 'twill be a miracle if you don't marry the new curate."—London Globe.

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Musical Instruction.

Mrs. Bennett-Francis. For terms and further particulars call at or address 85 Race Street, Bloomfield, N. J.—*Advt.*

Newark's Water Rates.

During the recent campaign here, at which municipal ownership of the water plant was the issue, it was asserted that the water rates in the city of Newark were much lower than they are here. Engineer Morris R. Sherrerd of the Newark City Water Department stated to the Board of Works on Tuesday that the present assessed rates of water in Newark are $6.25 a year for single faucets, $15 for flathouses, and from $20 to $50 for three-story-and-basement tenements. The revenues of the Water Department must be increased in order to meet the outlay that has been necessary for the water requirements of the city, and Engineer Sherrerd suggests an increase in rates as follows: To make a minimum water rate of $9 a year for single consumers, and $18 per year for apartments and tenements. According to the method suggested consumers would be asked to pay $2.25 for the first 1,000 feet of water used in each quarter and $1.12½ for each additional thousand feet. Under the present system the charge is a flat rate of $1.12½ per thousand, and this allows many small consumers to get off with water bills in the neighborhood of $2 a year. As it costs the city $4 a year to furnish the water and read the meter, the losses on this class of supply have been great.

The above official figures show that the city of Newark does not furnish water there at lower rates than are charged here. It appears that residents of Newark who have meters in their houses, and who are careful in the use of water, get their supply at a cost much below the rates and at a loss to the city.

Commissioner Ballard of the Board of Works, in commenting on the financial embarrassment of the Water Department, said:

"Critics say the department ought to be self-supporting, but it can't be when some people who have meters pay only $1 for $4 worth of water used by them. Others are unjustly assessed for what water they consume. Therefore the water rates ought to be equalized, and it must be done, for the department must get a much larger revenue from the sale of water in order to meet running expenses and do absolutely necessary work. No business can be made to pay when it is giving $4 worth of an article for $, as the Water Department is now doing in many instances. Something must be done to increase revenue from the sale of water, in order to pay interest on new bonds and the running expenses of the department. There are rates that should and must be raised, for some people pay practically nothing for water, while others pay more than their just proportion."

Commissioner Eggers said that Mr. Ballard was right, for interest on $2,000,000 of new reservoir bonds must soon be met annually. He said the Water Department had paid $20,000 for new hydrants, though it was not responsible for the Fire Department, and there were city departments which owe large sums for water. He added that he and the comptroller of the Water Department had figured on what will be needed soon, and the fact was plain that the money revenue of the department must be increased, and the public, he said, should know that at once. Rates must be equalized and more paid for the water used.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum. Local applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaly, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my skin which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." MRS. IDA E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions.

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LIKE A CURSE REMOVED

Awful skin disease of this woman cured in a few weeks after fifteen years' terrible affliction.

Note the ghastly despair in the photo taken before treatment.

(Case of Mrs. J. M. Daniels of Winchester, Ky.—completely cured by D. D. D. after 7 weeks' application. She had suffered fifteen years.)

See the same features—but note how different when brightened with hope and happiness, after her freedom from it all.

Reader! This is more than medicine talk. It is humanity to enlighten sufferers about this.

The most virulent skin diseases are conquered—every time—in all cases—without any exception—all cleared away in a few weeks—by the brilliantly clever new skin prescription, "D. D. D." Its work is hardly equaled by any other wonders of modern medical practice.

We guarantee this to be true

W. W. KEYLER.

Enough has been proven to us—regarding the above case and hundreds of others—to demonstrate beyond all question whatever that any of the known forms of skin disease—any eruption or breaking out—must quickly give way and disappear under the influence of this prescription (known as "D. D. D."). Cases of Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Psoriasis, Barber's Itch, Acne, etc., some of twenty years' standing have been cleared off and permanently cured in a few weeks. In several cases from one to three years have elapsed and there has been no returning sign of the disease. Hundreds of cases cured since the preparation has been placed on sale show no sign at all of the previous affliction, and we fully believe they are permanent cures.

W. W. KEYLER.

Have you been—or do you know anyone who has been—in a living hell of torture with a skin disease? Despair usually seizes those so afflicted. Many imagine it is in the blood and too subtle to cure. Doctors have stood baffled and helpless against Eczema. Half of them think its worse forms are blood poison. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of manifestations on the skin are purely local—*SKIN* disease—not *BLOOD* disease. Healthy blooded people break out as often as any one, the blood has nothing to do with it in most cases. It is a parasite in the skin that spreads. This prescription is today completely clearing away—quickly too—and permanently curing every trace of such parasitic trouble and leaves the skin soft, healthy and perfect. Call on the above druggists and investigate the unquestionable proofs in their possession.

The prescription is sold in above drug store at $1.00 for a liberal bottle, and comes under authentic label of the D. D. D. Company of Chicago, who solely compound the prescription for druggists everywhere.

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MALTHUS ON POPULATION

The Malthusian theory holds that population is increasing faster than the food supply, but the trouble with most people is too much food supply. Most of the ills that take us off have their origin in derangements of the digestive organs. For giving temporary "relief" there are many remedies. For effecting a *cure*, there is

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